Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

Abide with us, for it is Evening.

Tarry with me, O my Saviour!
For the day is passing by
See! the shades of evening gather,
And the night is dawning nigh!
Tarry with me! tarry with me!
Pass me not unheeded by!

Many friends, were gathered round me,
In the bright days of the past:
But the grave has closed above them,
And I linger here the last!
I am lonely: tarry with me
Till the dreary night is past.

Dimm'd for me is earthly beauty:
Yet the spirit's eye would fain
Rest upon thy lovely features:
Shall I seek, dear Lord, in vain?
Tarry with me, O my Saviour!
Let me see thy smiles again!

Dull my ear to earth-born music!
Speak thou, Lord, in words of cheer:
Feeble, tottering, my footsteps,
Sinks my heart with sudden fear:
Cast thine arms, dear Lord, around me,
Let me feel thy presence near.

Faithful memory paints before me
Every deed and thought of sin:
Open thou the blood-filled fountain,
Cleanse my guilty soul within!
Tarry, thou forgiving Saviour!
Wash me wholly from my sin!

Deeper, deeper grow the shadows,
Paler now the glowing west:
Swift the night of death advances;
Shall it be the night of rest?
Tarry with me, O my Saviour!
Lay my head upon thy breast!

Feeble, trembling, fainting, dying,
Lord I cast myself on thee;
Tarry with me through the darkness!
While I sleep, still watch by me,
Till the morning, then awake me,
Dearest Lord, to dwell with thee.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Philadelphia Election.

The Testimony of our Opponents! ! !

THE USES OF DISASTER.

Some months ago, when we had reason to believe that our suggestions would be received at least in kindness by those for whom they were intended, we warned the American party of the enmity it was provoking and the disaster it was inviting, by the proscriptive and supremely selfish policy it was cherishing. We reminded that party, certainly in no factious or dictatorial manner, that, whatever might be its intention with reference to thousands who in many respects sympathize with it, its internal seclusiveness and external arrogance could not fail to drive them from its tickets, and compel them to join in any liberal effort to crush a political power whose surface displayed little else than tyranny of the most despotic character. For that effort we were rewarded by the jeers of the simple, the curses of the malignant, and the systematic, vindictive opposition, personally and politically, of the great bulk of the members of the order; and a list of discontinuing subscribers, embracing an hundred names, can testify how substantially we have been repaid for the frank expression of an honest conviction, touching the future destiny of the American party. That warning is still fresh in the recollection of our readers, and already the reaction provoked by the evils we desired to remedy, is beginning to tell with fearful fatality in that party, despite the maddening zeal that almost uninterrupted victory had inspired.

The four great cities of the State—Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pittsburgh and Allegheny—where Know-Nothingism first found a congenial soil, and where during the last year its candidates where triumphant by large majorities, have recently had municipal elections, resulting in either the discomfiture of the American party, or the election of its candidates by merely nominal majorities. In all but Philadelphia, the defeat was thorough and overwhelming, and in the city of Brotherly Love, where but a year ago the American ticket was chosen by from nine to twelve thousand majority, and nearly all the members of both branches of the Councils, its general candidates have but from two to three hundred out of a poll of nearly fifty thousand, and the Councils are barely saved from the fusionists. And be it remembered, the general candidates like the candidates a year ago, had the endorsement of the regular Whig convention, so that no necessary cause existed now to drive the Whigs from the ticket that did not exist last June, when the city was swept by unprecedented majorities. It may be true, as is plead in extenuation of the blow, that the late Councils were little better than an organized body of respectable plunderers, and that thereby thousands of votes were lost; but had the American party ceased in time to dream of its supposed omnipotence, and manifested its respect for public sentiment and the public welfare by presenting such candidates as would inspire unbounded confidence, instead of insolently defying all who did not bow submissively to its edicts, it could have more than maintained its overwhelming supremacy. As it is, it has now lost the dazzling prestige of its power, the great element of its success, and it must henceforth commend itself to the dispassionate judgment of the people by the advocacy of a liberal, enlightened and patriotic platform and policy, or its decline and fall will be the next chapter in its brief but brilliant history.

Any other party than the one most interested, would not disregard these significant results bearing upon their future destiny: but with the American organization as at present constituted, it is but poorly fitted to profit substantially by the popular verdicts which have made it tremble in its strong-holds. The whole Philadelphia press, of all parties, have but one explanation of the extraordinary revulsion that has been brought about—all point to the illiberal, proscriptive and arrogant movements of the order as the rock on which it was split. Five thousand Whigs who cordially sympathize with its main principles, were literally driven into a fusion ticket, to vindicate their own self respect and strike down a political despotism that ignores all freedom in the elective franchise, and knows no merit in candidates beyond the often questionable endorsement of a secret council.—*Chambersburg Whig.*

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—"Sam" had a hard race in Philadephia last week, and only escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth, where a year ago his nominees were elected by majorities ranging from 9000 to 12,000. But two general officers were to elect for the city—the Treasurer and Commissioner, and the Know-Nothings nominated Dr. Morton for the first and Mr. Hill for the last. The same gentleman had subsequently been nominated by the Whig Convention which the Know-Nothings controlled. A fusion was formed against them by the old line Whigs and Democrats, and Mr. Hagart, Whig, was selected for Treasurer and Mr. Sherry, Democrat, for Commissioner. The result was as follows:

TREASURER.

Morton,	22,458
Hagert,	22,038
Morton's maj.	422

COMMISSIONER.

Hill,	22,406
Sherry,	22,209
Hill's maj.	197

The Select Council contains 14 Know-Nothings to 7 Democrats and 3 Whigs. The Common Council stands 41 Americans to 34 Democrats and 3 Whigs. Last year both branches of the Councils were almost unanimously Know-Nothing. The Daily *News* in commenting on this result, refers to the fatal arrogance that has marked the conduct of the Know-Nothing party in Philadelphia as well as elsewhere, and drew thousands of honest voters against them.—*Repository and Whig.*

The Liquor Question!

From the Philadelphia News.

The singular and ridiculous character of the Act recently passed by the Legislature, for the purpose of restraining the sale of spirituous liquors, is attracting marked attenton throughout the State, and we notice in a Reading cotemporary, the following opinion in reference to the Constitutionality of the law, from the Hon. Jacob Hoffman, of that city. The inconsistencies of the law are well developed by the letter of Mr. H.:—

Legal Opinion on its Consitutionality.

READING, April 19th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your inquiry of yesterday, as to the constitutionality of the late act of assembly, entitled an act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquor," and what remedy, if any, the people have gainst its enforcement, I can only say that I do not think its provisions are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or that of Pennsylvania.

It respects and protects all persons having paid for and received a license during the time for which it is to continue. And, if even the act had gone into effect immediately after its passage, and had annulled all existing licenses, it could not have been declared void under any constitutional provision, as the power to repeal and annul grants of that nature by general laws, is inherent and must of necessity exist in the Legislature. It comes under the head of sovereign power and police regulation.

But, its absence of a direct and positive conflict with the letter of the constitution, does not, therefor, render it less odious, harsh and unjust in its operation and effect upon that portion of the citizens who are the owners and keepers of hotels and Taverns, and who, upon the faith of laws in existence ever since the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, have invested probably over twenty millions of dollars. Investments, which, by the passage of this law, are, in a great measure, rendered valueless, without even attempting to suppress or prohibit the sale of and traffic in intoxicating liquors. This law prohibits, on the one hand, one class from selling, while on the other, invites and protects another portion of the community to do the same thing on a larger scale.

So lag as the State *sells for money* the privilege of making and selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, there can be no good reason for denying the privilege to proprietors of well-regulated hotels and taverns, especially when such legislation involves the destruction of their property, without protecting or improving the morals of the community, or increasing the revenues of the state.

This act, (unlike the Maine law, which prohibits the making, selling, or drinking of intoxicating liquors,) neither involves nor promulgates a priciple, because it allows the same evil to be pictised by one set of men which it professes to suppress in another portion of the community. Hence, there is no justification in the sacrifice and destruction of so large an amount of individual property as is contemplted by the enactment of this law. No portion of the community petitioned or asked for the passage of this or any similar law.

Judging by the result of the last election, the people of Pennsylvania are very nearly equally divided upon the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors. One portion is for and the other against prohibition. This law is in accordance with the views and feelings of neither party. And, yet, strange and inconsistent as it may appear, it actually prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors by one section, and by another legalizes it. Its provisions are thus at once rendered anamalous as well as absurd. It is neither "flesh nor fish."

It is difficult to determine whether its general scope or its details are the most objectionable. It prohibits Tavern keepers from selling or suffering liquor to be drank in their houses, and confers upon the Courts the power to grant or withhold licenses from the liquor dealers. Thus, enabling the Courts to create a monopoly for the benefit of favorites, and those perhaps, the most unworthy among the great number of applicants. Its tendency is to encourage rather than to diminish intemperance, by closing the spigot and opening the bung. It denies the weary and exhausted traveller, who is compelled to stop at public houses, the right of buying it from the landlord or of drinking it upon the premises, while it affords every facility to the resident population to obtain and drink it at pleasure. It tends to increase the rate of charges against those who are compelled to stop at Hotels, by depriving the keepers of the profits arising from the sale—while, at the same time, it transfers it to the liquor dealers, who neither entertain nor contribute to the comfort of the travelling and business community. Its title, which should indicate and explain the context of the act, is a cheat and deception upon the public. It purports to be "an act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors." This, is true, as far as it goes, but it does not embrace the whole of the act. To give the whole contents of the act by its title it should read thus—"an act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, by less measure than a quart, and to encourage and promote intemperance by wholesale."

For these and other reasons, this act should not have been passed by the Legislature, especially after the decision of the people against it at the last election; and should, therefore, be repealed by the next Legislature. And that, in my opinion, is the proper and only remedy left for the people against its force and operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOFFMAN.

To William DeBorbon, Conrad Beidler, Daniel Heusum and others.

THE SHIRT TAIL FIGHT.

Said my grandfather one evening:

About fifty of us had been engaged for several days in performing a secret duty, and were returning. We had to pass very near to the British lines, and to avoid being taken, and also to save a wide circuit of miles, we resolved to encamp in a secret place we knew of, through the day, and under the shadows of the night pass unseen on the direct course to Gen. Morgan's camp. The day was beautiful, and the spot we had chosen for our resting place was one of those grassy nooks, shut out from the rest of the world by lines of hills, impenetrable underbush, and a gigantic forest; a small, but clear and deep stream ran by it, and the sun was at such declination as to throw half of the little spot in the shade. We laid down our arms, relieved ourselves of our knapsacks, and spreading the scanty store on the grass, ate with good appetite, refreshed ourselves from the limpid waters of the stream, and then each amused himself as he could.

After resting awhile some went in to bathe, and one by one, as the pleasure seemed to increase, followed until the whole party were in the stream. This lasted for about an hour, and most of us had returned to the shore and were dressing, when a new feature was given to the scene by one of the number saying that he was going to wash his shirt. Now, most of us had worn these peculiar garments two, three and four weeks, and some even longer, without their having them once washed, and there is no doubt of their needing it very much, for, mind you, the man those days who could afford two shirts—whole shirts—was a curiosity. The idea, therefore, was a good one, and many immediately began disrobing themselves again, and soon were busy as washer-women, rubbing away like fulling-mills. As the pieces were finished, they were hung in the sun on the limbs of trees, or spread out on the grass. Many were still engaged in their washing; some were stretched on the ground in deep sleep, some were wrestling, some jumping, some collecting in knots, telling stories; nearly all naked as the day they were born; in fact, as happy as fellows could be with one shirt, and that drying in the sun, and but a morsel in the knapsack; when we were startled—yes indeed, really frightened—by a volley of musketry, the balls of which whistled by us, fortunately only making a few flesh wounds.

The sound of musketry, although it surprised us at first, we were too much accustomed to hearing to remain long under a panic; so the next moment found each man of us in possession of his musket, and himself covered by a tree. We had not long to wait before a large body of British broke through the underbush, which had before concealed them, and rushed with fixed bayonets upon us. But their progress was suddenly checked by our fire, which laid a large number of them dead before us. We had not time to reload, when the enemy again charged down upon us, and we were forced to give way. We ran some distance, and reloading, stood our ground. Up to this time we had not thought of the condition we were in, when one of the officers, all at once, cried out, "Boys, will you lose yours shirts?" then casting our eyes around quickly, we gave a shout: "Now for our shirts!" and rushed forward like so many naked devils. As soon as the British came to our view, we poured in a well directed fire, and immediately charged with the bayonet. So suddenly had this movement been made, having supposed that we were still running the other way, they were completely surprised, and then came their turn to run. After them we shouted still with our new watchword "Shirts! The officers of the enemy having at length succeeded in securing the attention of their men, wheeled them, and gave us a return fire, which killing, as we supposed, some of our party, we again took to our heels; and the redcoats, taking up our cry of "Shirts!" came pell-mill after us. Again we turned and charged the British running, they in turn again charging upon us, each party shouting "Shirts!" until finally it became a regular shirt-tail fight.

At lenght, becoming somewhat exasperated with the game, and constantly reminded of our shirts by the enemy screaming it in our ears, and recollecting, too, that we would not cut a very pretty figure returning to quarters *san culottes*, we made one desperate charge, and finally succeeded in gaining the day by driving the British from the field. Several of our party were wounded but none killed. Not so with the British. The dead were scattered all over the little green space, and through the woods; and putting on our garments, and leaving the dead to be buried by their own people, we took the circuitous route which we had avoided in the morning (thereby having been obliged to fight a little battle) and reached the camp about midnight, where we caused no little merriment, and often afterwards, as we related our adventure of the "shirt-tail" fight.

Discovery of a New People on the Western Continent.

A discovery which even in this age of almost daily revelations of antiquities and wonders of remote times and people, must strike the world with wonder, has just been made by the officers of the sloop-of-war Decatur.

It will be recollected that the Decatur sailed from Rio in company with the Massachusetts (propeller)—that they parted company, and that for some weeks the loss of the Decatur was looked upon as certain. She was afterwards discovered by her consort, part way through the Straits of Magellan, and was towed into the Pacific by the Massachusetts. The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 1st inst., publishes a letter, received from O. H. Green, dated on board the Decatur, "off the Straits of Magellan, Feb. 16," and which contains some statements so startling that we make the following extracts. From the apparent respectability of the source, we see no reason for doubting the narrative, remarkable as it is. The writer says—

There being no appearance of a change of weather, I obtained leave of absence for a few days, and accompanied by my classmate and schum, Dr. Bainbridge, Assistant Surgeon, was landed on Terra del Fuego. With great labor and difficulty we scrambled up the mountain-sides, which line the whole south-east shore of these Straits, and after ascending 3,500 feet, we came upon a plain of surpassing richness and beauty: fertile fields—the greatest variety of fruit trees in full bearing, and signs of civilization and refinement meeting us on every side. We had never read any account of these people, and thinking this island was wholly deserted, except by a few miserable cannibals and wild beasts, we had come well armed, and you can judge of our surprise.

The inhabitants were utterly astonished at our appearance, but exhibited no signs of fear, nor any unfriendliness. Our dress amused them, and being the first white men ever seen by them, they imagined that we had come from their God, the Sun, on some peculiar errand of good. They are the noblest race I ever saw, the men all ranging from 6 feet to 6¾, well proportioned, very athletic, and straight as an arrow. The women were among the most perfect models of beauty ever formed, averaging 5 feet high, very plump, with small feet and hands, and with a jet black eye which takes you by storm. We surrendered at discretion and remained two weeks with this strange people.

The ship is in sight that will carry this to you, and I must now close; only saying that the official report of Dr. Bainbridge to the Department, will be filled with the most interesting and valuable matter, and astonish the American people. The vessel proves to be the clipper ship Creeper, from the Chinchi Islands, with Guano, for your port, and I will avail myself of this opportunity to send you a specimen of painting on porcelain, said to be over three thousand years old, and an image, made of gold and iron, taken in one of their wars many years before the Straits of Magellan existed.

Their teachers of religion speak the Latin language, and have traditions from successive priests, through half a hundred centuries.

They tell us that this island was once attached to the main land; that about 1600 years ago, by their records, their country was visited by a violent earthquake, which occasioned the rent now known as the Straits of Magellan; that on the top of the mountain which lifted its head to the sun, whose base rested where the waters now flow, stood their great temple—which, according to their description, as compared to the one now existing we saw, must have been 17,200 feet square, and over 1100 feet high, built of the purest pantile marble.

They number about three thousand men, women and children, and I was assured the population had not varied two hundred, as they prove by their traditions, for immemorial ages. As the aged grow feeble they are left to die, and if the children multiply too rapidly they are sacrificed by the priests. This order comprises about one tenth of the population, and what the ancient Greeks called "Gymnophists." They are of one peculiar race, neither will they admit a stranger into their order. They live, for the most part, near the beautiful stream called Tanucan, which takes its rise in the mountains, passes through the magnificent valley of Leuvu, and empties into the Atlantic at the extreme south-western part of the Island.

The residence is chosen for the sake of their frequent purifications. The diet consists of milk, curdled with sour herbs. They eat apples, rice, and all fruits and vegetables, esteeming it as the height of impiety to taste anything that has life. They live in little huts or cottages, each one by himself, avoiding company and discourse, employing all their time in contemplation, and their religious duties. They esteem this life but a necessary dispensation of Nature which they voluntarily undo as a penance, evidently thirsting after the dissolution of their bodies; and firmly believing that the soul at death, is released from prison, and launches forth into perfect liberty and happiness. Therefore, they are always cheerfully disposed to die, bewailing those that are alive, and celebrating the funerals of the dead with joyful solemnities and triumph.

Watching for a Tiger.

The spot I selected was at the edge of a tank, where a tiger used to drink. There was a large tamarind tree on its banks, and here I took my post. A village shikaree accompanied me; and soon after sunset we took up our position on a branch, about 12 feet from the ground. I should first mention that we had fastened an unfortunate bullock under the tree for a bait. Well, we remained quietly on our perch for a couple of hours without anything stirring. It might be 8 o'clock; the moon had risen, and so clear was the light that we could see the jackalls at the distance of a half a mile, sneaking along towards the village, when a party of Brimparries stopped to water their bullocks at the tank. They loitered for some time; and becoming impatient, I got down from the tree with a single rifle in my hand, and walked towards them, telling them that I was watching for a tiger, when they started off immediately.

I was sauntering back to my post, never dreaming of danger, when the shikaree gave a low whistle, and at the same moment a growl arose from some bushes between me and the tree. To make my situation quite decided, I saw the shikaree's black arm pointing nearly straight under him, on my side of the post. It was evident that I could not regain the tree, although I was within twenty paces of it. There was nothing for me to do but to drop behind a bush, and leave the rest to Providence. If I had moved then the tiger would have had me to a certainty; besides, I trusted to his killing the bullock, and returning to the jungle as soon as he had finished his supper.

It was terrible to hear the moans of the wretched bullock as the tiger approached. He would run to the end of his rope, making a desperate effort to break it, and then lie down, shaking in every limb, and bellowing in the most piteous manner. The tiger saw him plain enough, but, suspecting something was wrong, he walked growling around the tree, as if he did not observe him. At length he made his fatal spring with a horrid shriek rather than a roar. I could hear the tortured bullock struggling under him, uttering faint cries, which became more feeble every instant, and then the heavy breathing, half growl, half snort of the monster, as he hung to his neck, sucking his life's blood.

I know not what possessed me at this moment but I could not resist the temptation of a shot. I crept up softly within ten yards of him, and kneeling behind a clump of date, took a deliberate aim at his head, while he lay with his nose buried in the bullock's throat. He started with an angry roar from the carcass, when the ball struck him. He stood listening for a moment, and then dropped in front of me, uttering a sullen growl. There was nothing but a date bush between us: I had no weapon but my discharged rifle. I felt for my pistols, but they had been left on the tree. Then I knew that my hour was come, and all the sins of my life rushed with dreadful distinctness across my mind. I muttered a short prayer, and tried to prepare myself for death, which seemed inevitable.

But what was my peon about all this time? He had the spare guns with him! O, as I afterwards learned, he was trying to fire my double rifle; but all my locks have bolts, which he did not understand, and he could not cock it.—He was a good Shikaree, and knew that was my only chance; so when he could do no good, he did nothing. If Mohaden had been there, he would soon have relieved me; but I had sent him in another direction that day. Some minutes passed thus.

The tiger made no attempt to come at me: a ray of hope cheered me; he might be dying. I peeped through the branches—but my heart sank within me when his bright green eyes met mine, and his hot breath absolutely blew in my face. I slipped back in despair, and a growl warned me that even that slight movement was noticed. But why did he not attack me? A tiger is a suspicious, cowardly brute, and will seldom charge unless he sees his prey distinctly. Now I was quite concealed by the date leaves; and while I remained perfectly quiet I still had a chance.

Suspense was becoming intolerable. My rifle lay useless at my side; to attempt to load it would have been instant death. My knees were bruised by the hard gravel, but I dared not move a joint. The tormenting mosquitoes swarmed around my face, but I feared to raise my hand to brush them off. Whenever the wind ruffled the leaves that sheltered me, a hoarse growl grated through the stillness of the night. Hours that seemed years rolled on; I could hear the village gong strike each hour of that dreadful night, which I thought would never end. At last the welcome dawn!—and oh, how gladly did I hail the first streaks of light that shot up from the horizon, for then the tiger rose, and sulkily stalked away to some distance. I felt that the danger was past, and rose with a feeling of relief which I cannot describe. Such a night of suffering was enough to turn my brain, and I only wonder that I survived it. I now sent off the peon for the elephant, and before 3 o'clock old Goliath had arrived. It was all over in five minutes. The tiger rushed to meet me as soon as I entered the cover, and one ball in the chest dropped him down dead.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DENTISTRY.—The Rev. James H. Hartzell, of Quickly, Ill., has lately been supplied with an artificial jaw-bone for a natural one. It appears the Rev. gentleman was for a long time afflicted with a bony tumor, and about ten years ago underwent an operation, when it was found necessary to extirpate the entire lower jaw-bone, severing it on both sides as far back as within half an inch of the angle of the lower maxillary. Articulation was thus destroyed and also the power to mastigate, while his face presented an unnatural and repulsive appearance. Four years afterwards he procured a gold plate which being furnished with teeth and fitting the cavity left by the removal of the bone, restored the patient the power both to speak distinctly and masticate certain kinds of food. Lately, however, the plate became very defective, and a few days ago Dr. Forbes, of St. Louis, inserted in its stead an artificial jaw-bone, which, it is stated gives the patient's mouth and chin such a natural appearance that no one would detect without accurate examination that anything had been done more than putting in a set of teeth. He could articulate with distinctness immediately after its insertion, and sleep well at night without its removal.

Wonderful Lake.

In the town of Manlius, ten miles from Syracuse, Mr. Meriam examined, some time since, a wonderful lake, situated in the bottom of a circular, crator-like indentation, upon the summit of a high hill.—The entire crator is about five hundred feet in perpendicular depth, and is filled to within about two hundred feet of the top, with clear cold water, which when looked at from the top of the steep bank, assumes a vivid green color. Before sunrise upon a bright morning, grasses may be discovered by the eye, from every part of the bottom. Trees that fall into the water become encrusted with a green coating, which, on being exposed to the air, hardens to stone; and the boys in the vicinity procure small sticks, thus encrusted, from the water, and cutting out the woody part, make whistles of the stone incrustation. About the lake is found a sort of concrete, formed by the water, and somewhat resembling pumice stone.

The waters of "Green Lake," as it is called, are often in a state of ebullition, caused by the escape of gases from below, and wood taken from it gives a strong sulphurous smell upon being burnt. Several years since a singular phenomenon exhibited itself here. The son of the farmer who owns the spot was plowing upon a small level spot of ground in the vicinity, when suddenly he heard a roaring of the waters behind him, and looking back he saw the lake in a state of great commotion, rising and beating against its rocky barriers in great waves. He hurried home affrighted and alarmed, but when he returned with his father to the place, everything had resumed its former peace and quiet. Upon the borders of the Green Lake, one November morning, Meriam found a garden of frost flowers, beautiful beyond description—the growth of the preceding night. They resembled the white pond lilly in shape and size, with the exception that the stems were shorter. The outer leaves were opaque on the edge, but the stem portion was transparent.—Their discoverer plucked one and carried it in his hand for a distance of about a mile, until it gradually dissolved in his hand, just as the dreams and aspirations of a young and sanguine heart melt away when exposed to contact with the rude realities of life.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BELOIT, WIS.—From a private letter at Beloit, we learn the following particulars of a dreadful tragedy which occurred in that place on the morning of the 23d ult.

The wife of a citizen of that town was awakened from her sleep on the morning of the 23d, by noise which she heard in an adjoining apartment. In a moment more she saw a gleam from a dark lantern, held by a man in that room, and screaming with affright awoke her husband, who was sleeping at her side. As he sprang from the bed the intruder fired at him with a pistol, the ball just missing his head and burying itself in the pillow. Snatching a double barrelled gun from the wall he discharged both barrels at the intruder. The contents of one barrel entered the man's head and the other his body, killing him instantly. Leaving the body where it fell, the gentleman and his wife proceeded to the nearest neighbor, told him what had happened, and induced him to return with them to his house. But imagine the feelings of the neighbor, himself a man universally esteemed and respected, to recognize in the mangled body of the dead robber, *his own son!*

Upon returning to his house, the father found his son's room unoccupied, the window opened, and a rope ladder extending from the window to the ground.

The gentleman who shot the robber had suffered the loss of two gold watches some time before, in a mysterious manner, and now attributes their theft to this person.—*Chicago Tribune of Friday.*

STEEPING SEED CORN.—The blackbirds, crows, and cut worms, have ruined the prospect of many a fair field of corn, and obliged its owner to devote it to some other crop, after the beautiful blades have come up and made a fine start. Steeping the corn in saltpetre or coperas water, will give it such a taste as to make it disagreeable to the birds, and it is said to be also to the cut worm. Soaking the corn in water and then rolling it in tar and plaster will also act as a preventive.

NATIONAL WHIGS.—There are national whigs in the North who have not yielded to the secret order. This is a circumstance of some importance, now that the whigs of the South are invited into the know-nothing trap. In Pennsylvania such whigs as Josiah Randall, Charles Gilpin, W. M. Meredith, Joseph R. Chandler, Hon. I. E. Hiester, and W. B. Reed, all well known for their ability and their services in the ranks of the old Clay party, are boldly opposed to the secret party, and they contributed greatly to the defeat which overtook the latter on Tuesday last in the city of Philadelphia.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 18, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

☞Rev. Thomas K. Davis will sell, at public vendue, the most valuable portion of his Property on Saturday, the 19th inst. See advertisement.

☞Hon. WM. T. DAUGHERTY and family returned from Harrisburg on Thursday last in good health. The Judge proved himself worthy the confidence reposed in him by the Democracy of this District.

☞Rev. Mr. SIMMS, of Cumberland, preached in the Presbyterian Church of Bedford on last Sabbath morning and evening. He is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and a minister of fine abilities. We hope to have him with us again during the summer.

☞One of the most beautiful, as well as original, Funeral Discourses we have ever listened to, was delivered by Rev. Mr. HECKERMAN on last Tuesday, at the house of Hon. John Cessna, on the occasion of the funeral of his interesting little daughter, the obituary of which appears under the proper head. This sweet little child, intelligent far beyond its years, was born in the Spring as it died in the same season of the year, and, upon this point, the speaker principally confined his remarks, comparing the little form with the beautiful flower which presents so many attractions, *but which so soon fades and passes away!* This is the second child Mr. Cessna has buried, leaving him still two, a son and daughter.

A FAITHFUL PASTOR.

It is a matter of profound regret to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that circumstances have rendered it necessary for Rev. THOS. K. DAVIS, who, for the last six years has been Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place, to part with his charge. The health of his wife has induced him to seek a climate more congenial to her constitution; and, with this laudable object in view, he expects to sail for California early in June, where there is a church in waiting to receive him, and where, we sincerely trust, he will realize his brightest anticipations. As a Preacher, he is every thing that any Congregation of Christians could desire, and a people that cannot be pleased with him, would would not be pleased with any body. Divested of all ostentation, and exclusively devoted to his sacred calling, he enjoys the regard and affection of the citizens of this community to an extent equal to that of any other who ever lived in this place; and, whilst the members of his congregation are willing to dissolve the connection existing between them, under the peculiar circumstances alluded to above, they do so with feelings of unaffected sorrow and regret, and he will ever have the warmest prayers of his praying members for the future welfare and prosperity of himself and his interesting little family.

Mr. Davis will preach his *Farewell Sermon* on Sunday the 27th inst., on which occasion we have no doubt the church will be crowded. The public are cordially invited.

"JUDGE LORING.—Gov. Gardiner, to his own everlasting honor, and to the preservation of Massachusetts from the deepest disgrace, has refused to remove Judge Loring from his office, in obedience to the demand of the Legislature."—*Philadelphia News, May 12.*

☞The election in Massachusetts last fall resulted in the choice of an almost unanimous Know Nothing Legislature, sixty of the members elect being *ministers of the Gospel!* who were pledged to purge Legislation of its corruptions, and establish a pure *American* code of morals and religion. The "HISS" affair was one of its abominations—and another will be found in the Bill to remove Judge Loring from office for the *crime* of administering the Laws according to the *Constitution* of the United States! As reckless as Governor Gardiner has proved himself in some things, he could not sanction this diabolical outrage, and the Philadelphia *News* applauds the act as having saved "*Massachusetts from the deepest disgrace.*" A union of Church and State is one of the greatest curses that could befal this country—and a *ministerial* Legislature has proved itself a nuisance too intolerable to be borne. A portion of the ministry have done more to corrupt the morals of the land, by their association with politics, than all the *infidels* combined!—a state of things fully predicted in the masterly and eloquent letter of Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, which was published in the *Bedford Gazette* just one year ago, and which we shall shortly republish, as containing doctrines which will *now* be appreciated by every lover of Religion and correct government in the Nation.

THE HISS COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed by the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature to investigate the conduct of the now notorious Hiss, after furnishing some disgusting particulars of his conduct while on his anti-nunnery mission, conclude with these words:

"We consider his conduct upon the committee at Lowell highly improper and disgraceful, both to himself and this body, of which he is a member, and we deem it such as to render him unworthy longer to occupy a seat upon the floor of this house."

The report was signed by all the committee.

Know-Nothingism in Connecticut.

GREENVILLE, May 2.—On May 1, Council No. 58, of Greenville, met by special call. Henry Palmer was elected President pro-tem, and Jason Gleason, Clerk. The correspondence was called for, and the Clerk said he had received notice from a large portion of the members, wishing to be dismissed from the order, which was voted. The remaining members then voted to give up their charter on the 8th of May, when the General Council of the State of Connecticut meets at Norwich city. This, I think, will be the fate of most of the councils in the State.

THE LIQUOR LAW!

☞The Philadelphia News, half Whig and half Know Nothing, in speaking of the present anti-License Law, denominates it as "*singular and ridiculous in its character*, and fully endorses a letter from J. Hoffman, Esq. (which will be found on the first page,) in which he denounces it as "inconsistent" and "absurd," and as a "CHEAT and DECEPTION upon the public." Now, we ask the people to look at these declarations, and then remember that Gov. POLLOCK approved and SIGNED this "cheat and deception upon the public," and the attention of the Freemen of Bedford county is especially invited to the fact that our Know Nothing Senator, Fr. JORDAN, carried this "singular, ridiculous, inconsistent and absurd cheat" through the Senate by his own vote, against the positive instructions of his constituents!" Farmers and tax-payers, this is Know Nothingism exemplified. How do you like it?

☞ *Falsehood, Fraud,* and *Deception* seems to be the ruling element with the *leaders* of Know Nothingism, a fact very clearly developed in their attempt to *mislead* the public mind as to the result of the recent election in *Philadelphia*. Although the official record exhibits a *falling off* from the order of at least *ten thousand votes* in that City alone, since last June, yet the Know-Nothing Press, and a Know Nothing Committee, are trying to *cheat* their deluded followers into the belief that the very reverse is the fact. Now, in order that *candid* men in the ranks of our opponents may have the truth, we refer them to an article on this subject from the pen of Col. A. K. M'CLURE, of the Chambersburg *Repository and Whig*, which will be found on the first page of the Gazette of to-day. Mr. M'Clure holds an important office under Gov. POLLOCK, and hence the friends of the *administration* will not be likely to discredit his statement, which fully accords with the one we made last week. "To vindicate their own *self-respect*, five thousand Whigs" who had heretofore supported this rotten organization were compelled to abandon it in order to "strike down" what they now deem "a political despotism that ignores all freedom in the elective franchise." The late Know Nothing Councils, it is conceeded by Mr. McClure, "*were little better than an organized body of respectable plunderers.*" And this is "Americans ruling America!" O shame!

ANOTHER CHEAT!

☞The Executive Committee of the Know Nothings of Philadelphia have published an address to their followers with the express view and design of *deceiving* them as to the result of the recent election in that city, which, of course, will find its way into all the papers of that stripe in the State. To prove the fraud and deception thus attempted, we invite the attention of all rational men to the following extract from an article in the Daily News, of last Saturday, one of the most unscrupulous POLLOCK papers in the Commonwealth, in which the editor most unqualifiedly denies that the K. N's "triumphed single-handed over all opposition," and boldly asserts that every honest man in that community knows the fact to be otherwise.—The News says it is at a loss to conceive the MOTIVE which induced the publication of such an OUTRAGE upon the feelings of those to whose aid the K. N's are indebted for the result, such as it was. But we let the News speak for itself:

"It is, however, due to the cause of truth, as well as the large body of Whigs who cordially united with the Americans, and without whose co-operation the triumph could not have been achieved, to state, as a matter of fact, that the Committee are not justified in proclaiming to their brethren throughout the United States, that the Americans "triumphed single-handed over the foreign and the united efforts of the Whig and Democratic parties." The truth of history is disregarded by them, in saying that "in 1855, the Whigs, as a party, repudiated all connection with the Americans" and united with the Democrats."

It is with pain and regret that we make these contradictions, and we are induced to do so, solely, by a sense of duty to the large number of Whigs who contributed to achieve the triumph, and from a full conviction that the American cause is much more likely to be injured than benefitted by statements such as are made by the Committee. So far from their being in accordance with facts, the reverse would approximate much nearer the truth. We admit, a portion of the Whigs did fuse with the Democrats; but it is not true that "the Whigs, as a party," did so. The regular Whig Convention, the members of which were elected in the respective Wards under the rules and regulations of the Whig party, nominated Messrs. Morton and Hill as the candidates of the Whig party, and they were supported as such by "the Whigs, as a party." An inconsiderable number of the members of that Convention, only about one-fifth of the whole Convention, it is true, withdrew from it, "repudiated all connection with the Americans," and subsequently along with others of like feelings and sentiments "united with the Democrats." This much is true, but it is not true, as the Committee state, that the Whigs, as a party, thus acted.

A political organization is never in greater danger than when its members feel it to be sufficiently strong to be satisfied that they can do injustice and perpetrate a wrong with impunity. Let those who made the statements, which we have contradicted, beware that they do not thus endanger the American cause."

Another Phase of the order.

We had supposed that Know-Nothingism was especially the antagonism of Catholicism. Such *is* the case here, and throughout the North. In New Orleans, however, where the Catholic religion is popular, this antagonism, we see, is disclaimed. The New Orleans *Bulletin*, an organ of the order, says:

"We have the very best authority for saying that this obnoxious and proscriptive feature (the exclusion of Catholics from office) does not characterize the order of Know-Nothings in Louisiana. We are very confident that the *religious element forms no component part of the Louisiana order: that there is no recognized descrimination between Catholics and Protestants*; and the native Americans comprehend and embrace, in the fullest sense of the word, those who are born on the sod, and those only, be they Catholics or Protestants."

Thus, then, the cry of "down with the Catholics" is to be the watchword only where votes can be made by it.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

☞The Berks County Press, an advocate of Know Nothingism, thus speaks of the late Legislature:

"This Legislature, from its commencement to its close, was reckless and improvident, voting away the interests of the State, and creating powers to corporations, subversive of the rights and interests of the people. We would be doing violence to our sense of justice and honor, were we to say one word in commendation of the legislature. We regard its adjournment a public blessing, and those who have been guilty of improvident legislation, incompetency, and neglect of the business committed to their hands by an honest and confiding constituency, will have leave to adjourn *sine die* themselves."

Truly, Know-Nothingism has left the marks of a fearful pestilence upon this noble old commonwealth.

From the Rochester Democrat, May 3.

Know-Nothingism in New York.

Presentment of the Order by the Grand Jury of Monroe County.

We give below a document emanating from the Grand Jury of this county, which closed its session yesterday. It will be widely read and criticised. The Grand Jury devoted three days to the investigation, in pursuance of a suggestion from Judge Welles, that it was their province and duty to inquire into any infractions of the election law.

Several witnesses, it appears, refused to answer, and were taken before the court for its direction. In every such instance we believe Judge Welles has discharged his duties like a pure and upright judicial officer. Witnesses who swore—and it is reported there were such—that they could not answer the questions "without criminating themselves or making themselves infamous," were of course excused from answering. That is the privilege of all witnessess who are apprehensive that their conduct has been in violation of law and the rights of individuals or the public. The presentment follows:

To the Honorable Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Monroe:

The Grand Jury of this County having been specially charged by the Court to make inquiries as to all violations and infractions of the election laws of this State, have, in discharge of their duty, called before them a large number of witnesses, and made diligent inquiry upon the subject. They find that by section 5 of the general election law, "if any person shall, by bribery, menace, or other corrupt means or device whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, attempt to influence any elector of this State, in giving his vote or ballot, or deter him from giving the same, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, at any election within this State, held pursuant to this chapter, and shall therefore be convicted, such person so offending and convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned, according to the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had: such fine in no case to exceed five hundred dollars, nor such imprisonment one year."

It appears from the testimony taken before us that there are a number of societies, or orders of men, in this county, who have formed themselves into secret combinations for political action—that these societies meet only in secret—that their members are admitted under oaths and obligations, and pledged to inviolable secrecy—that they are induced to enter the society under a variety of pretences, and to take upon themselves oaths and binding obligations that they will not vote for certain particular classes of their fellow-citizens, or individual citizens—that they will cast their votes and use their elective franchise, according to the behests and requirements of their Order, or the officers thereof, or of a certain degree or circle thereof, under the rules of their Order—that by their oaths and obligations they are bound to vote, under the penalty of perjury, or being considered as perjured, and as being unworthy to be employed, countenanced or supported in any business whatever, and as totally unworthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Under these penalties they are bound to vote for the persons designated by the Order, without regard to their own individual choice or preference of candidates. That members of this society or Order, having taken these oaths or obligations are informed by the order, or the officers thereof, that a refusal to vote for the candidates of the Order will subject them to the charge of perjury, and render themselves infamous and unworthy the confidence of all good men. And thus they are directly influenced in giving their vote or ballot, or are deterred from giving the same, and are disturbed and hindered in the free exercise of the rights of suffrage.

And it further appears that members have been threatened that if they did not vote according to the requisitions of the Order, that they should be deemed as perjured under these oaths and obligations, and should be subject to disgrace and infamy, and as false and perjured, be dispelled with dishonor. That such societies or orders, after the last general election, called their members to account to them, or their officers, as to the manner in which they discharged their elective franchise, and required them to declare upon oath for whom they cast their votes at the said election.

The Grand Jury have been much embarrassed in their investigation, by the refusal of witnesses to answer questions put to them as to their proceedings in secret session, on the ground that a disclosure of these facts would render them infamous; and in other cases the witnesses claimed protection, on the ground that answers to the questions would criminate themselves. Having thus been deprived of the full disclosures of facts, no individual cases have been presented by us, and the jury therefore beg leave to make this general presentment against such combinations, that are, in their opinion, a direct violation of the statute in relation to elections, as the law was designed to protect and guard every elector in a free and voluntary choice in casting his ballot, and to allow every citizen, otherwise worthy, to be a proper subject of such suffrage. We believe from the testimony before us that such proceedings strike at the foundation of individual liberty of action, and tend directly to destroy the great and cardinal principles of our institutions, as founded by our forefathers: that our institutions can only continue to exist by the free and uncontrolled action of the citizen, that all such restraint and obligations are destructive to an elective and free government.

All of which has been duly adopted and is most respectfully submitted.

WM. C. BLOSS, *Foreman.*

RENOUNCING THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We have received the following letter from Mr. William Adams, a well known citizen of Tarentum, who was induced by false representations to allow himself to be got into the Know-Nothing Lodges, but who has since vindicated his manhood and sense of honor, by repudiating all connection with the "Jerry Sneaks," and declaring his determination to oppose them at every opportunity. His example should be followed by all honest men who have been entrapped in like manner:—*Pittsburg Union.*

TARENTUM, April 26, 1855.

Editors Pittsburgh Union:—Intending to be a candidate for popular suffrage at our borough election, and being asked for my opinions in reference to secret political societies, I hereby state publicly my views in regard to them.—Having been identified with a secret society commonly called Know-Nothings, I can freely express my abhorrence of their principles. I have been in a secret society by the aforesaid name, and being now satisfied that such secret political combinations are anti-christain, anti-republican, and dangerous to the spirit of our free institutions, I hereby renounce all connection with those associations and will henceforth act against them at every opportunity.—To the truth of which statement, I solemnly pledge myself to the citizens of Tarentum.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

THE MORALITY OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

We published yesterday, the report of the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts with reference to the conduct of Mr. Joseph Hiss, a member of the House, and which, of itself, developes a sad state of morality. It was such men as Hiss, reeking with moral leprosy, who raised the cry of immorality and licentiousness under which the famous Nunnery Committee was appointed. The acts of that Committee are known, and all good men, both in Massachusetts and throughout the nation, blush at the scandal. But now comes a still more pitiable and disgraceful exhibition. The report is made to the Legislature, and the recommendation for the expulsion of the leper adopted, when, with shameful effrontery, he presents a memorial asserting, in one breath, his innocence, and the next almost admitting every crime charged, but justifying himself and claiming exemption on the ground *that like criminal conduct was the practice of most members of the Committee*, and demanding the opportunity to prove it. We copy the concluding portions of the memorial. Its author, be it remembered, was, until very recently, the Chief Instructor [such is the title] of the Know-Nothing order in Massachusetts. It furnishes a fair specimen of know-nothing morality, and exhibits Joseph Hiss, by his own confession, a leprous and lustful beast, having only the form of man. He says:

Your memorialist proposes to show that the conduct with which he is charged, has not heretofore been so considered by the members of this Committee and others, members of this House, inasmuch if the opportunity is given him he will show by such testimony, under oath, as in the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth has heretofore been found sufficient to authorize decrees of divorce for the cause of adultery, both against husband and wife: that the Chairman of your very honorable Committee of investigation, both while with Committees of this House, as well as while connected with it as a member, and while acting in said several capacities, has done the same acts with which your memorialist stands charged by the report of your Committee.

And your memorialist, if permitted, further proposes to show by similar evidence under oath, that other members of the honorable House, both while upon Committees and during their connection with the House, have been guilty of like improprieties and indiscretions, as those charged upon your memorialist in said report.

And your memorialist respectfully represents that having been charged with doing no more than can be shown that others, members of the same body, whose age, standing, acquirements, and reputation have entitled them to his respect, and to whom he might and ought to look for example—that it is unfair and unjust, without any previous warning on the part of the house, that said precedents were not to be followed, that he should be singled out for the heavy penalty of a vote of censure of this House.

And he therefore respectfully prays, that if he is deemed unworthy, for the causes before mentioned, of a seat in this body, that the cases of others to whom he has adverted, and which at a time and place he is ready to specify and verify, may be investigated and passed upon by the house in order that it may be seen that his acts, even as reported and unjustly charged, are not without parallel, mitigation and excuse, by precedent and contemporaneous acts.

In fine your memorialist claims that his conduct ought not to be found exceptional and punished, with severe penalties, if upon investigation it is found no other or different from that of other members of this house, who still retain their seats upon this floor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HISS

The Legislature, after the presentation of this memorial, concluded to reconsider the vote expelling Hiss, and it is now more than probable, if his assertions are to be believed, that other members will accompany him when he is finally expelled. *He offers to prove, not his own innocence, but that the acts with which he is charged are the common practice among members.* Such, then, is the Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts. It remains to be seen if they will dare to meet the investigation into the morals of Know-Nothingism, which Mr. Hiss demands.

There are *sixty* Know-Nothing clergymen in the Legislature of Massachusetts.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

FOREIGNERS IN THE U. S. ARMY.—The Boston (Mass.) Atlas learns from an official source, that since the last of October there have been inspected and embarked at Fort Columbus, to join their regiments in the West, *eighteen hundred and forty-seven* recruits, only *three hundred and twenty-four* of whom were born in the United States, or but a little more than *one-sixth*. Of the whole number 850 were Irish, and 395 German. These are about the proportions of natives to foreigners for some time.

An Important Act.

We notice among the acts passed by the Legislature, at its recent Session, the following law, which was prepared and presented by Judge DAUGHERTY, the member from Bedford county. It supplies a very important deficiency, in all the laws of the State, which provide for the Incorporation of Coal and Manufacturing Companies, and as it enables the Governor to issue letters patent to all such companies, will have the effect to give greater importance and character to those already formed, as well as such as may be hereafter organized under any of these general laws.

AN ACT to authorize the Governor to issue letters patent in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all cases where companies have been or shall hereafter be formed under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to encourage manufacturing operations in this Commonwealth," approved the seventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, or any of its supplements, or under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral land, in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same;" approved the twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; it shall be lawful for the Governor whenever the certificate of the organization of any such company shall have been duly executed in conformity with the provisions of the said act or acts, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth as therein provided, to issue letters patent under the great seal of the Commonwealth, declaring the subscribers to the stock of any such company, and also those who may thereafter become subscribers or holders of the said stock, to be a body politic in deed and in law in the same manner and form as is now provided by law in other cases.

The Solemnity of an Oath.

The most potent engine of the demagogues who herd together in secret conspiracy, at least over weak minds, is the impressive obligation of an oath. But there are two kinds of oath: There is the sacred oath, taken in the eye of God, for a just purpose—the oath that Blackstone calls a "legal oath;" there is, again, the false oath—the oath taken to betray one's country—the oath of an Arnold or a Cataline. The great weapon of the latter was the hideous and shameless oaths he enforced upon his confederates. Robbers take oaths for their mutual protection; but there is no law, human or divine, that can censure the violation of these oaths.—The crime is in taking them.

To take an oath to betray a friend is, in the highest sense of the word, MORAL PERJURY.—How can such an oath outweigh a sacred obligation, recognized as sacred by the law? A secret oath, for personal, or party, or corrupt purposes, cannot sever the tie that commands us to be faithful to God, our country, to the truth, to our family, or to friends. To attempt this is to contemplate perjury.

Says Backstone:

"The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* is defined by Sir Edward Coke to be a crime committed *when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question.*"

We leav it to conscientious men to say how far an oath sworn in the sight of the living God, in a midnight conclave, to make a religious difference, or the nativity of a neighbor or a friend, a cause of persecution, can be maintained without *moral perjury*. It is simply a choice of obligations—whether we will abide by the obligations recognized as binding and as just, or whether we will annul these by accepting those which are unjust and cruel.

Sacred history tells us of one of the most cherished disciples of our Saviour who denied his Master three times. We ask the attention of those who believe in the system of secret betrayals to this instructive passage:

Matt. 69. "Now Peter sat without in the palace: and a damsel came unto him, saying: Thou also wert with Jesus of Gallilee.

"70. *But he denied before them all*, saying: I KNOW NOT WHAT THOU SAYEST.

"71. And when he was gone out into the porch, another maid saw him, and said unto them that were there: This fellow was also with Jesus of Nazareth.

"72. *And again he denied with an oath*, I DO NOT KNOW THE MAN.

"73. And after a while came unto him they that stood by, and said to Peter, Surely thou also art one of them; for thy speech betrayeth thee.

"73. *Then began he to curse and swear, saying I KNOW NOT the man.*"

The commentator upon this impressive passage in Scripture speaks of Peters conduct (so amply atoned immediately afterwards) in the following manner:

"*Peter denies his Master with oaths and Curses.* There is nothing more important for us to learn than our own weakness. Who that saw Peter vaunting but the day before—'though all men forsake Thee, yet will not I'—could have supposed that in so short a time he *could have forgotten, or at least have broken all his promises?*" [Here, it will be seen, is the higher obligation set against a mere worldy oath!] "What! an apostle prevaricate and lie! Yea, and curse and swear THAT HE KNEW NOT THE MAN TO WHOM HE HAD PROFESSED SO STRONG AN ATTACHMENT; for whom, in fact, he had fought, and nearly committed murder! The question of a silly damsel confused and terrified Peter, and the fear of being taken for one of the followers of Jesus led him to prevaricate, lying, and perjury."

Now, although Peter had taken an oath to support his great Master, yet he owed an obligation which he could not, as it seems violate without being accused of perjury. This recalls us to the point that there is an obligation due to the State, and to friendship, and to good morals, impressed upon all men, which cannot be set aside by any worldly obligation, and least of all by a midnight oath wrung from the fear and the pejudice of men, without staining those who resort to this oath with the guilt of moral perjury. To betray a benefactor as Peter did—to betray with a kiss as Judas did—to persute a neighbor under professions of kindness—all these belong to the science which plots secret, and strikes down the wisest and the brightest without notice or charity.

But Peter repented his false oath—repented it in tears and in sorrow. He never denied his Master after that. He never allowed his fears to mislead him. He stood fast to his holy friendship. He scorned the secret oath and the midnight cabal. He became a light and a leader, and manifested his faith in the midst of dangers and doubts. He never afterwards said, "*I know not the man.*"

Let those who have taken the oaths at the present day which defy the law, and instigate persecution, and encourage hypocrisy, and finally lead to perjury—let them remember that no obligation can be binding which is in itself an insult to God and a wrong to man.—*Washington Union.*

We publish below an extract from the "Armstrong Democrat" taken from Saturday's Post in reference to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, also one from Schuylkill county, both of a late date, speaking in the highest terms of this preparation which seems to have made its way into more localities than our own.—The Dr's Pectoral, here at home, has a decidedly favorable reputation, and has evidence in its favor of a noted character. The Dr. informs us that he attends personally to every part of the compounding with great care.

THE PECTORAL SYRUP MAN.—M'Williams of the Armstrong *Democrat*, in his paper of the 25th of April, has the following about Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of our city; "His trusses are the best and most efficacious, for the cure of hernia in the market. They are no humbug, which those who are afflicted with this generally troublesome disease, upon trial, will find to be true. His Pectoral Syrup is an excellent remedy for diseases to which the throat and lungs are subject. We are not given to puffing patent medicines, but when we find an article which proves worthy, upon a trial, we will not hesitate to tell the public what and whose it is. In three cases of troublesome cough, from bad cold, in our family, Dr. Keyser's pectoral syrup proved efficacious in giving immediate relief. In two of the cases, one bottle each was sufficient, and in the third case a portion of a bottle proved effective."

QRWIGSBURG, Schuylkill Co.,
April 24, 1855.

To Mr. George W. Oakeley, agent for Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup:

SIR—I take pleasure in informing you that Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, of which I have purchased several bottles of you for the use of myself and friends, has proved itself decidedly the best preparation for a severe cough and cold that I have been able to meet with. I have tried many of the cough preparations of the day, and can say with propriety and truth that I have found none to equal it in efficiency. My friends also speak in the very highest terms of it, and we are happy that you have the agency so near us that we may apply when necessary.

Respectfully your friend, P. S. DEVLAN.

You are at liberty to use this as you may see proper.

☞An Act for the Protection of Burial Grounds has passed both branches of the Legislature. It provides:

"That if any person shall open any tomb or any grave in any cemetery, graveyard or any grounds set apart for burial purpose, either private or public, held by individuals for their own use, or in trust for others, or for any church or institution, whether incorporated or not, without the consent of the owners or trustees of such grounds, and clandestinely or unlawfully remove any body or remains therefrom, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary, for a term not less than one year nor more than three years, and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court of the proper county; and any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any tomb, monument, grave stone or other structure placed in any grounds aforesaid, or any fence or railing, or other work for the protection or ornament of said grounds, or of any tomb, monument, grave stone or other structure placed therein as aforesaid, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break or remove any tree, shrub or plant, within the limits of such grounds, or shall shoot or discharge any gun or other fire arms, or hunt any game within said limits, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be punished by a fine, at the discretion of the justice, of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars."

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The *Columbia Spy* says the people of the State should appoint a day of Thanksgiving, that the Legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 8th of May; the resolution to that purport having passed the House on Thursday, and afterwards agreed to by the Senate. At a low calculation, our Solons have given the Supreme Court work enough, in explaining the acts they have passed, to occupy a year or two—while some of them will be found not susceptible of explanation at all.

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—Some sixty gentlemen of the democratic party in the county of Lauderdale, Mississippi, have published a card announcing their withdrawal from the know-nothing organization. M. A. McKinnon, the president of the know-nothing council at Oxford, Mississippi, also publishes a card announcing his withdrawal, and giving a history of the origin, progress, and plans of the order in that county. There seems to be a general "cave in" of the order in all parts of the country.

TO INSURE HEALTH FOR CHILDREN.—Give them plenty of milk; plenty of flannel; plenty of air, and let them have plenty of sleep; and they will seldom, if ever, ail anything. That is, milk is their best diet, they must be warmly clothed; must be much out of doors, and must be always allowed to sleep on until they awaken of their own accord.

MARRIED:

On the 10th inst., at the Western Hotel, Bedford, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. JOHN STONER, to Miss CATHARINE EBORLY, both of Pattonsville, Bed. Co. Pa.

DIED:

On the 14th inst. ELLEN JANE, daughter of JOHN and ELLEN J. CESSNA, of this place, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

Thus has another interesting child drooped and died, as a flower, in the early Spring of life, but only to live again and bloom forever in the Paradise of God. Then mourn not her early departure. The change is a happy one. She lives to die no more.

A flowret's transient life of bloom,
All fraught with beauty and perfume—
A tuneful bird's untroubled lay—
A morning sun-beam's cloudless ray—
A dew drop, pure and undefiled,
Are thy sweet Emblems, happy child.

Notice to Retailers.

IN PURSUANCE of an Act of Assembly approved the 8th day of May, 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each county to publish in the months of April and May of each year a list of all retailers of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares and Merchandise, notice is hereby given to Retailers in Classes, as directed by law, that the Taxes must be paid to the County Treasurer, on or before the first day of August next.

	Class.	License.
A. B. Cramer & Co.	12	$12 50
Sansom & Gephart,	13	10 00
N. Lyons,	"	10 00
Rupp & Oster	14	7 00
Peter Radebaugh	"	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.	"	7 00
Dugdale & Kelly,	"	10 00
Robert Fyan,	"	7 00
Mrs. Potts,	"	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	"	7 00
C. Loyer,	"	7 00
Wm. Schaffer	"	7 00
Sonnaborn & Co.	"	7 00
James K. Hallam,	"	7 00
Eli Fisher,	"	7 00
John Arnold,	"	7 00
Andris Saupp	"	10 50
Dr. Reamer,	"	10 50
Dr. Harry,	"	
Eating Houses.		
John G. Minnich,	8	5 00
John J. Luther,	8	5 00
A. Defibaugh,	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger,	8	5 00
West Providence.		
Wm. States & Co.	14	10 50
W. McIlheny & Co.	"	7 00
Jacob Barndollar & Co.	13	10 00
James Barndollar,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Monroe.		
J. Horton,	"	7 00
D. Fletcher,	"	7 00
Michael Miller,	"	10 00
Southampton.		
M. Cabner,	"	10 50
Wm. Lashley,	"	10 50
M. Walters,	"	7 00
Colerain.		
J. M. Van Horn,	"	7 00
A. James,	"	7 00
Corle & Co.	"	10 00
Broad Top.		
Joseph Fisher,	"	7 00
Evans & Brother,	"	7 00
Fluck & Hetrick,	"	7 00
Liberty.		
Daniel Berkstresser,	"	7 00
Thomas Evans,	"	7 00
Thomas McGillan,	"	10 00
Patton & Gessler,	13	10 00
Joseph Crisman,	14	7 00
Jacob Snider	"	7 00
James Dunn,	"	7 00
John Cyphers,	"	7 00
Wm. Fisher,	"	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
J. S. Schell,	"	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	"	7 00
Statler & Son,	"	7 00
Snively & Co.	"	7 00
Miller & Conley,	"	7 00
Widow Schell & Son,	"	7 00
Colvin & Robinson,	"	7 00
Juniata.		
Turner & Kegg,	"	7 00
Wm. Keyser,	"	7 00
Wm. Platt & Brother,	"	7 00
Joseph Gondon,	"	10 50
F. Hildebrant,	"	7 00
Londonderry.		
Thomas J. Porter,	"	7 00
James Mattingly,	"	7 00
East Providence.		
John Nycum,	"	7 00
Henry Reimund,	"	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	"	7 00
Harrison.		
T. B. Wertz,	"	7 00
Jacob G. Devore, Jr.	"	10 00
John Fichner,	"	7 00
Mr. Hickson,	"	7 00
Hopewell.		
John Dasher,	"	10 50
John King & Brother,	"	7 00
Middle Woodberry.		
Jacob Brennaman,	13	10 00
G. R. Barndollar,	13	10 00
J. W. Duncan,	13	10 00
Putt & Brother,	14	10 50
P. Kagy, Eating House,	8	5 00
South Woodberry.		
James Piper,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	"	7 00
D. B. Buck,	"	7 00
George Kauffman,	"	7 00
Bedford Township.		
Edward Hoffman,	"	7 00
St. Clair.		
F. D. Beegle,	"	10 50
G. B. Amick & Brother,	"	7 00
Jacob H. Wright,	"	7 00
J. B. Smith,	"	7 00
Wm. Wench,	"	10 50
G. D. Trout,	"	7 00
Cumberland Valley.		
Jacob Anderson,	"	7 00
John May,	"	7 00

JOHN TAYLOR, *Treasurer.*

Treasurers Office, May 15, 1855.

J. White,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. *Money procured* on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above.

May 18, 1855.—3m.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors.

JOHN H. RUSH,
Treasurer.

May 18, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the P. O. at Bedford, Pa. May 15. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised:

Baker L. J., Bouse G. W. Rev., Briggs & Co. Croyle Rachel Miss, Croyle John, Cinclair Aron, Diehl Phil., Dietz Werner, Fletcher Jacob, Ferguson Joseph, Graham James, Harkleroad C. Miss, Hixon Elizabeth, Hoffman Ann Janes & Geary, Krieger Elizabeth, Leanord Jerome, Lucer Saml. Miller Andrew, Miller R. S. Dr. Moorhead John, Price Frederick, Ritchy Margaret, Sloan Mary, 2, Shaffer Charlotte, Selegman Sol. & Nath., Stiffler George, Sands Andrew, Sipes W R, Smith John, Start N J, Weaver Samuel, Walter Daniel 2, Walter Susan, Weimert Lydia.

ANDRIS SAUPP, P. M.

May 18, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT.

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞ Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞Office in Julianna street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of FOUR PER CENT, has been laid on the premium notes of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, which were in force on the 15th day of March last. The members of said Company are hereby required to pay their pro rata to the authorized Collectors or Treasurer of the Company within thirty days, in accordance with the By-Laws and Charter of said Company. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. GREEN, Secr'y.

May 11, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, May 19th, at the "Manse," the remainder of his household and kitchen Furniture—comprising some of the best articles—such as Stoves, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Desks, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

T. K. DAVIS.

May 11, 1855.

NOTICE:—Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Jacob Diehl, late of East Providence township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Administrator.

May 11, 1855.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest.

JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Rice, late of Southampton Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. DONAHOE.
Adm'r.

April 6, 1855.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
For the Heirs.

March 30, 1855.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

☞As a SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface; thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its benefits.

***See advertisement in another column.

WEAK, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the victim to dyspepsia is indeed an object of commiseration. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be, the cordial properties of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many headed monster which is preying upon his body and his mind; and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. See advertisement.

COUGHING IN CHURCH.—The Greensburg Intelligencer of May 26, 1853, pays the following compliment to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, a new remedy that is greatly in vogue now for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and incipient Pulmonary diseases:

From the Greensburg Intelligencer, May 26, 1853.

THE WEATHER, for a week past, has been quite cool, and, to us, very unpleasant. Besides being cool, and unpleasant in that way, it is exceedingly changeable. On Wednesday, the 18th, the thermometer stood between 80 and 90 in the shade, most of the day. The next day, overcoats and fires were necessary to comfort; and on Friday morning, there was quite a hard frost in this vicinity, though nothing was seriously injured thereby. As a consequence of these sudden changes, many people are afflicted with bad colds and coughs. We observed a lady in church the other evening, so much annoyed with a hard cough, that we really felt alarmed for her safety; so much so, that it was with some effort that we could refrain from 'stalking' out in meeting," and recommending her forthwith to procure a bottle of Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, to give her immediate relief. For sale by Rupp & Oster of this place, and Colvin & Robeson Schellsburg.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER.

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

Private Sale!

One four-horse Broad-wheel wagon and wagon bed, three two-horse plow double trees and single trees, one large work horse good plow leader, cheap; one two-horse market wagon with springs and covered bed, one Hydrolic Ram to force water from creeks and springs on hills, one four-horse power and threshing machine and shaker, one Iron seed-roller, and seed-drill, all will be sold low by

CHARLES COLFELT.

May 4, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Blair, Sr., late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BLAIR,
Administrator.

May 4, 1855.*

MERCERSBURG

Stone and Earthenware to be had at

WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.

May 4, 1855.*

Physician to Poor House.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, March 6, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously passed by said Board:

Resolved, That we do hereby appoint Dr. F. C. REAMER Physician to the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for one year from this date.

Resolved, That said Dr. F. C. Reamer be and he is hereby required to attend all paupers within six miles of the Borough of Bedford, and that for his services in attending the Poor House and Paupers within six miles of said Borough, we do hereby agree to pay him the sum of one hundred dollars per annum.

Resolved, That notice be published in the several papers of the Borough of Bedford that Dr. F. C. Reamer has been appointed Physian as aforesaid, and that we will pay no bills for services rendered by Physicians to Paupers when the services of Physician to the Poor House could be obtained. April 6, 1855—6t.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Fish!

Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackeral, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Sprace Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE

And New Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

CARPETINGS—Ingrain, Wool, Fig, Rag and Listing Carpets, and Mattings for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Ties—in great variety for sale at

CHEAP SIDE.

BONNETS.—Belgrade, French lace, Hungarian, Albini, Mannilla, White, Tripler and Rutland braid Bonnets—for sale cheap, at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

FLATS & BLOOMERS—Misses' Ruthland Flats and Bloomers, trimed and untrimed, for sale at

CHEAP SIDE.

GROCERIES.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cts. prime do 15 cents. Golden Syrup and prime N. O. Molasses for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

SUGARS.—Granulated and Crushed Sugars. White clarified do 10 cts. Nice New Orleans at 7 and 8 cts. for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

April 13, 1855.

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

New Spring and Summer Goods.

The undersigned, thankful to their friends and patrons for the kind and very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and also inform them that they are now receiving from the eastern cities, and opening at

CHEAP SIDE!

A large and handsome assortment of new style

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people, all of which they are prepared to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

and approved produce, or upon a short credit to good and punctual customers.

OUR MOTTO,

"Short profits, many sales and quick returns," will still continue the ruling feature.

Come, then, and see the bargains, and buy only when satisfied that it's your interest to do so.

We will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

April 6, 1855.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE

Coal and Timber Lands and Hotel Property.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cumberland,

ON FRIDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1855,

the following valuable property in Allegheny County:

That valuable Tract of COAL LAND, known as

'MAIDEN'S DELIGHT,'

containing 119½ ACRES, more or less, situate on Moore's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, and within three miles of its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is entirely underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, fifteen feet in thickness. Its soil is good for agricultural purposes and is now covered with a fine growth of Oak and other valuable Timber. This piece of property is admirably adapted for the basis of a Coal Company, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, and can be put in operation at a small expense.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING

100 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, KNOWN AS THE

"MILLER" or "COMBS" Farm,

on Jackson's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, which is easy of access. The soil is of good quality, and is now under cultivation. It is well supplied with buildings and all other improvements necessary for farming purposes.

One other Tract of Land Called

"GLORY,"

Containing 100 acres, situate on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Evert's Tunnel, underlaid with *THREE VEINS* of *COAL*, 6 feet, 5 feet, and 4 feet in thickness, accessible at the very edge of the Rail Road; it also contains a vein of valuable IRON ORE, 8 feet in thickness, now open.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, CALLED

"Perry's First,"

containing 169 ACRES, more or less, covered with a fine growth of White Pine and other Timber, from which Lumber of excellent quality can be manufactured. The soil is well adpated for pasturage or farming purposes. The situation is only a short distance south west of Frostburg.

ALSO—THE

Saint Nicholas Hotel,

on the corner of Baltimore and George Street, Cumberland, nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, and the new depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is new, and built in the most substantial manner, replete with every convenience. It contains ample accommodations for 200 persons. All the apartments are large and commodious, well lighted and ventilated.

ON THE PROPERTY IS A LARGE

BRICK CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE,

WITH SLEEPING APARTMENTS FOR SERVANTS ATTACHED.

This Hotel is considered equal to any in the State. The Furniture is of the most costly kind, all new, and can be purchased with the property if desired.

☞TERMS:—Easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.

***Capitalists wishing to secure valuable property are respectfully invited to give any or all of the above property an early examination.

☞Should any information be required please address the undersigned at Potomac Furnace, Loudon Co. Va.

JOHN W. GEARY.

April 20, 1855.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

BACON AND FISH.

Just received and for sale, a lot of Hams, Shoulders and Sides—also, a fresh supply of Mackanaw trout.

RUPP & OSTER.

May 4, 1855.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

You are hereby notified to appear on parade, in summer uniform, on Thursday the 17th inst. at the usual hour. ☞A Court of Appeal will be held on said day, which those fined can attend if they see proper.

By order of the Captain.

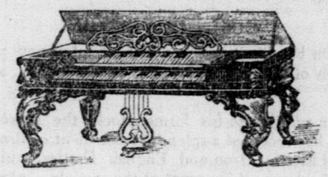
JOS. REED, O. S.

May 11, 1855.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal

Awarded to C. MEYER,

For his Two Pianoes, London, October 15, '51.



C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Wareroom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1855—3m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.*

WM. B. ELTONHEAD,
No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

Dr. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lapus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make settlement before the 1st day of September next, or their accounts will be left with proper officers for collection.

☞Carding and Fulling carried on as usual. Price per pound 6½ cents, if cash, 8 cents if booked. All who send wool are requested to send grease, as it will be impossible for me to supply them with grease.

MICHAEL LUTZ.

April 27, 1855.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1851, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius: or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT AND MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WEAR*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indispotable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1851.

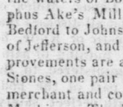
John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.



The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHE'S
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

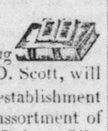
☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raignel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞*Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to fender satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

To Soldiers, both regular and Volunteers, sailors, Marines, Flotilla men, Musicians, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served *fourteen days* in any of the wars of the United States since the year 1790, the Law of 1855 gives you One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Bounty Land. I am prepared promptly to execute your warrants for Bounty Land. You will save time and money by at once applying for instructions and blank Forms. Widows and minor children of any of the above are entitled to the same.

☞Warrants bought and sold on commission.

☞Commissions received for the sale of Real Estate. Address

FRANKLIN G. MAY,
No. 12, Wall Street, N. Y.

April 6, 1855—3t. $ 1

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

$ 50 REWARD.

Was stolen from the stable of the subscriber in Cumberland Valley Township on the night of the 8th inst. a dark bay Horse with two white feet, small star in the forehead, (rather long,) one eye resembling a glass-eye, having more white than the other; by close examination a little white will be found on the under lip; his feet are large; he is a regular trotter.

He is full 16 hands high, five years old this spring, and carries up well when rode.

The aboue reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or thirty dollars for the horse alone.

Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

NICHOLAS BOOR.

Feb. 23, 1855.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schell-burg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRADWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞*Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.